McGILL DAILY

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3 CENTS

Women's Union collapses

by Theresa Chruscinski

"The Women's Union is closing. No flowers please," said Rosemary Reilly, Interim President of the Women's Union, to a small audience at an open meeting last night to decide the the future of the Union.

Problems of future leadership, and lack of direction have hampered those involved in the administration of the Union. "People are interested only in a superficial way," said Reilly. "Women are not interested in committing themselves and their time."

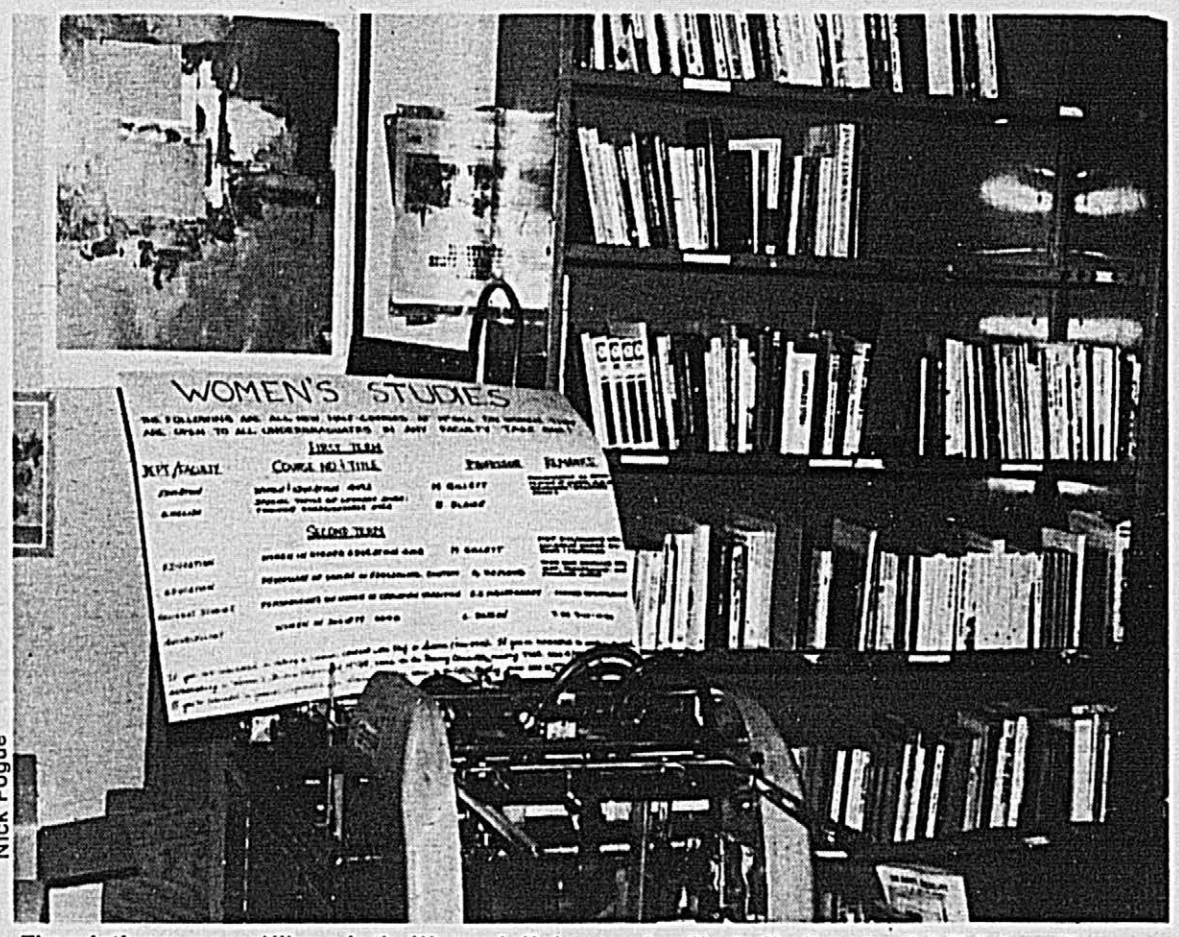
The Women's Union is presently run by a skeleton crew. Union executives have been bogged down with secretarial work and general administrative maintenance of the Centre. As a result, the women have been unable to devote their efforts to furthering their goals of reaching women and providing a forum for discussion.

In addition, many of the executives of the Women's Union will be graduating this year and as of yet there are no new members to continue the work of the Union.

The Women's Union has enough funds to maintain the present facilities. However, they are not being used, according to a spokeswoman for the group. The Centre currently houses a library of 600 books dealing with women's issues. "It is one of the best women's libraries on campus," said one member of the group.

In addition, the Women's Union has been actively involved in recruiting guest speakers. It has also sponsored a Women's Film Festival and a course on Car Mechanics.

The Women's Union will continue to operate until February when another open meeting will examine the present crisis.



Nick Pogue

The printing press and library in the Women's Union may be affected by its potential disintegration.

New Brunswick students boycott classes

FREDERICTON (CUP)— New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield has refused to make a commitment to improve the provincial student aid program as demanded by the Atlantic Federation of Students (AFS).

Continuing their class boycotts and province-wide demonstrations despite extremely poor weather more than 500 students arrived outside the New Brunswick legislature January 22 to peacefully demonstrate against the government's lack of concern for provincial student aid.

According to demonstration organizers, there would have been more demonstrators but for an extremely heavy snow storm which kept buses from arriving on time in Fredericton from other New Brunswick centres.

Meeting with representatives from the five provincial post-secondary institutions, Premier Hatfield admitted that "our program of student aid, as the students have pointed out, has not been overly generous".

However, he did not agree to present the AFS demands to the provincial cabinet for discussion.

Outside in the snow, UNB President Jim Smith said "It just seems like a run-around again". According to another UNB representative, Jim MacLean, the demands were presented to the cabinet three months ago and no changes have yet been made.

The demands included student representation on policy-making bodies relating to student aid. "In reality we now have as much input as we will ever have?" queried MacLean.

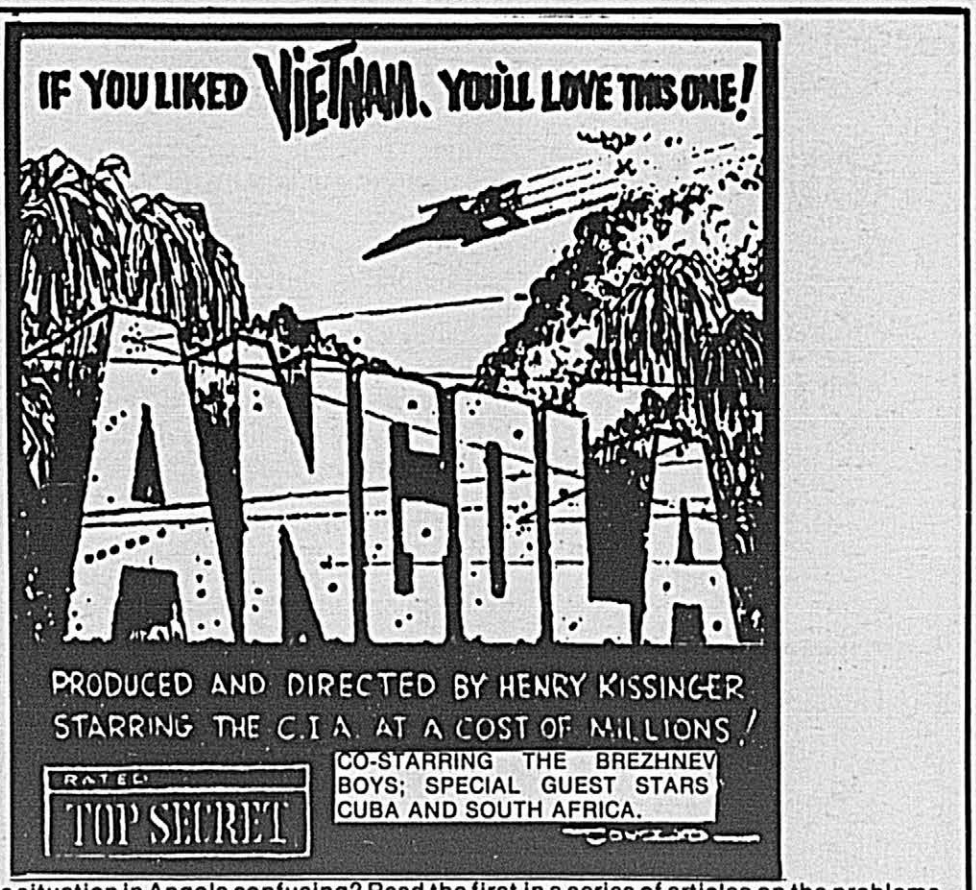
"Yeah, right," replied Hatfield, "The government will not be able to accept the proposed changes even in principle. Although we may give some consideration to some sort of body to examine student aid.

"In view of the fiscal situation at the moment we cannot consider the loan bursary ratio until next year."

Hatfield predicted severe cuts in government services next year including hospitals and road construction and said tax payers could not be asked to finance improved student aid plans.

MacLean said the changes would cost about three million dollars, about the cost of constructing three miles of highway.

Hatfield said "This is what restraint means, we have to cutback. If I could give you more money, I would not hesitate, but the government is not in a position to do so."



Do you find the situation in Angola confusing? Read the first in a series of articles on the problems in Angola, starting on page 6.

today

CDAS Workshop:
The "OPECization" of Primary Commodities: The Cases of Bauxite, Sugar and Coffee. Alfred Nimarko, Centre fellow. 12:15 pm, 3437 Peel St., second floor lounge—Refreshments.

Shotokan Karate Club:
Sat. Jan. 24, 10 am beginner belts; 11 am all levels; 12 am advanced belts. New members are still welcome. Current members are advised to bring membership fees. Classes are held in the karate room, Currie gym. For more info call Greg 687-1922 or Murray 681-7565.

Mens' Intramural Sports Faculty of Arts:
Anyone interested in playing broomball for the Faculty of Arts team please contact Dan immediately at 322-1455.

Arts and Science Students:
Today is the last day to make course changes. Pick up instructions and cards from the Student Affairs Office, Ground Floor, Dawson Hall.

The McCord Museum [690 Sherbrooke St. W.]:
"Quebec and its Environs", prints and watercolours from the permanent collections, 1795-1850. Jan 23 through May 16; also, "Notman and Henderson in the West", gravure prints published by the CPR from photographs taken from 1884-1892. Through Feb. 8. Fri-Sun, 11-6; Admission free. Tel: 392-4778-Fri. 392-4774-Sat. & Sun. Research by appointment.

KAT Frat:
Kappa Alpha Theta Women's Fraternity: dispel the myths you might have heard about the Greek System. Come for lunch today at 3563 University, Apt. 17 between noon and 2 pm.

Players Club:
Auditions for **Play**, a one-act comedy by Allison Rowley to be presented at the Canadian One-Act Play Festival in mid-February. 12-3 pm, Rm. 307, Union. Two female roles only.

Players' Theatre Auditions:
Players' Theatre is holding auditions today from 12 to 3 for David Mercer's **After Haggerty:** an upcoming major production to be directed by Danny Brainin. Further auditions will be held in the theatre on the third floor of the Union, on Monday and Tuesday from 3 to 6 pm. For information call 392-8989. Technical and production crews are also needed.

MOC:
Downhill Ski trip to Mont Echo Sunday. Bus leaves Roddick Gates 7 am. Tickets $10 members, $11 non-members inclusive of lift ticket. Bus—available at Union Box Office. Questions? Call Amy 849-9639 or Chris 849-0671.

Pubnite:
Tonight at 8, Engineering invites you to the first Pubnite of '76, Common Room, McConnell Engineering Bldg. Start the year off on the right foot. Dance to Chicago, the Rolling Stones, the Who, Deep Purple, etc. Admission only 50 cents.

Newton drops one:
"Newton's Concept of Space" by J.E. McGuire, Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh. Sponsored by Sigma XI and the Program in the History and Philosophy of Science. 8 pm in the Redpath Museum Lecture Theatre.

German Academic Exchange Fellowships:
For postgraduate study in the arts, letters, or sciences in Germany. Application to the Graduate Faculty office, room 311 Dawson Hall by **today**. For more information, please call Mrs. Bev. Taylor at 392-5089.

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camp towhee

7 week (June 21 - August 9) residential camp in Haliburton for children with learning disabilities, is now hiring summer staff—nurse, counsellors; waterfront, arts & crafts, boating and nature instructors; remedial music/drama/dance instructors; resource counsellors with experience in behavior modification.

Orientation to be held on Sunday, January 25th at 8:00 PM at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. Interviews to be held Monday, January 26th at the same place.

Contact Enid Weiner or Marc Wilchesky at the Hotel.

For application forms contact Manpower Office.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS WEEK
JANUARY 26-29
with
MARC LAPOINTE, president of the Federal Relations Board
MARCEL PEPIN, president of the CSN
MSSRS. O'REILLEY, F. DAOUST, G. HEBERT, Judge GOLD
Jan. 29 — Front Page Challenge:
Come and see four of your fellow students attempt to guess who our mystery guest is!
Place: S.B.B. Rm. 301 **Time: 3:30 pm.**
THIS IS FOR YOU — BE THERE!

McGill Pre-Med Society
presents an informative talk on
THE SPREAD OF CANCER
by Dr. Julian Proctor
of the McGill Cancer Research Unit
Tuesday, January 27 at 1:00 PM.
in Meakins Theatre of the McIntyre Bldg.

Friday L-132 7 & 9:30 75 cents
REPORT ON THE PARTY & ALL ITS MEMBERS
/
Saturday L-132 6-8-10 75 cents
AMERICAN GRAFFITTI

around campus

China festival begins Saturday

The McGill Chinese Students' Society together with the Chinese Students' Associations of the University of Toronto and the University of Waterloo will begin a China Week in Montreal tomorrow.

The week is set at the time of the Chinese New Year and its purpose is to introduce Chinese culture and society to McGill students and the public. In this way the associations hope to further understanding and friendship between the Canadian and Chinese peoples.

Tomorrow at 8 pm in the Montreal High School Auditorium, the week will begin with an evening of cultural performances, including choral presentations, dance and drama.

Two free lunch-time movies, "Trudeau's Visit to China," and "People's China" (both in English), will be shown on Monday, at 12:30 pm in the Engineering Building (Rm. 204), and on Tuesday, 12 noon in Leacock 26. Also on Tuesday, at 8 pm in Leacock 26, there will be a presentation by Professor C.K. Jen, entitled, "Historical and Contemporary Development of Chinese Science and Technology." Professor Jen is a well-known physicist at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Born in China, he studied and taught there until the 1940's when he left for the United States.

In 1972 and again in 1974 Jen returned to China where he visited relatives and toured scientific institutes. In recent years he has written several articles expressing vivid enthusiasm for the progress attained in China's revolutionary treatment of science and technology.

He has found China's concept, "The university is moved to the society and society is moved to the university," to have a stimulating and valuable effect on scientific and technological research.

And he states, "This is not a new concept in education either in the west or in the east. Its only distinguishing characteristic in the People's Republic lies in the nationwide acceptance of the concept, and its vigorous application."

On Wednesday, January 28th and Thursday, the 29th, at 12:00 noon, in Leacock 26, there will be another series of free lunch-time movies, one of which is entitled, "Educated Youth in the Countryside (English)" and the other is yet to be announced.

Also, on Wednesday the 28th at 2 pm in the Currie Gymnasium, a Ping-Pong Tournament will be held. On Friday, January 30th at 8 pm in the FDA Auditorium, the feature film, "The Tanzam Railway" will be shown with another film to be announced next week. An exhibition prepared by the associations of the three universities, will be displayed in the Redpath Library during the month of February. It deals with three main subjects, "The Social and Economic Construction of New China," "The Position of National Minorities," and "The Movement of Educated Youth to the Countryside". Primarily a photographic treatment of the subjects, the exhibition will be accompanied by captions in French, English and Chinese. On Saturday, February 2nd, at 8 pm at the Montreal High School Auditorium, a Chinese Drama Night will be presented.

Last in the series of events will be a talk by the famous author of over ten books, Han Suyin. She will talk on "Tibet and the National Minorities" on February 19, at 8 pm, in Leacock 132.

Han Suyin was born in Peking in 1917, her father a Chinese engineer and her mother a member of the wealthy Belgian Denis family. She witnessed China in its most tumultuous years, finally leaving to pursue a medical career in Brussels. She returned to China in 1938 and departed again in 1942 to complete her studies.

Since then, she has often returned to China and has been instrumental in relating China's great strides forward to the Western world. She possesses an ability to combine an historical presentation with the sensitive and artistic insight and style which only a woman of her experience could relate.

Her most recent trip to China, in 1975, was spent in Tibet gathering information. Her presentation of the transformation occurring there is an exciting prospect as relatively little is known on that topic.

—James Putzel



Murray Kronick (Georgian)

SGWU library workers walked out. Now they are spending their time at the negotiaing table.

Sir George library workers walkout

by Keir Cutler

The Sir George Williams library workers walked off the job for two and a half hours yesterday morning in an attempt to get stalled negotiations moving. The walkout was just one of many staged at Quebec universities this week to protest what Nancy Marrelli, SGWU union spokeswoman calls "the worst progress I've ever seen."

Marrelli also indicated that yesterday's action may be just the first of several union tactics to reach a settlement. "It's very frustrating. We want to settle the dispute and they're being totally unreasonable, so we've agreed to put pressure on them," she said.

The 3,500 university workers are members of the Quebec Common Front. They have been without a contract since May 1974 and negotiations have been totally ineffective on both provincial and local levels since that time.

Jim Hartford, a Sir George administrator, negotiating for the university, termed the walkout "illegal" and stated that the University had already "received the message that the union wants a contract."

Hartford was referring to section 99 of the criminal code which requires all unions to give the government eight days notice before striking. This section has long been under attack by labour but no amendment has yet been made.

The 100 Sir George library employees have been working under the terms of a contract negotiated in 1973 and have not received a pay increase since June 1974.

"We have people getting a $100 a week which leaves at most $88 in take-home pay. It's ridiculous!" exclaimed Marrelli.

The union feels the university has engaged only in provocation so far. For example, Sir George has proposed to cut overtime pay the professional staff now receive.

"If that isn't provocation," said Marrelli, "then I don't know what is."

Negotiations will continue Tuesday on the provincial level. The university workers are hopeful that their actions this week will spur the administrators to "reasonability".

Ontario students protest increasing financial cutbacks

TORONTO [CUP]— More than 2500 students marched on the Ontario Legislature in Toronto on Wednesday protesting cutbacks in education funding. The march raised the possibility of a province-wide strike by the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) members as early as March 1.

Students from 15 universities and community colleges travelled to the rally to protest the government's announcement of its decision to implement some recommendations of the controversial Henderson Report. The report, prepared by the Ontario provincial treasurer, calls for 65 percent rises in the cost of tuition, and replacement of bursaries by loans over a three-year period.

The students loudly booed the Minister of Universities and Colleges, Harry Parrott, who attempted to explain the decision. "Students should pay for a component of the educational cost," he said.

"Students," he continued, "had witnessed a drop from 24 to 15 percent in the portion of total educational costs that students had to pay."

"Because of the economic situation, all people of Ontario should be ready to make sacrifices," he said, and explained that his government was committed to not increase tuition fees for 76-77, but could not give the same guarantees for the academic year 77-78.

Provincial opposition party representatives also addressed the rally. The NDP's James Renwick said no increase should be implemented until a serious study is undertaken, while the Liberal education critic said that he too was opposed to an increase and "that education in Ontario, unlike the Soviet union, was for the individual as well as the state."

OFS spokesperson Dale Ritch, president of the York Student Council denounced the Liberals "who in the recent electoral campaign promised that if elected, education would be cut-back even further." The Conservatives, he claimed, wished to deny access to post-secondary education to all but the rich.

Ritch called on all people affected by the cuts, especially those in the social service sector, to unite in their opposition.

Campus Happenings

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For SPECIAL EVENTS contact Jim McCarthy at 366-5050

- TODAY, 12-2 pm. **Falafel** served at **McGill Hillel**, 3460 Stanley St.
- Friday, Jan. 23 — **McGill Community Festival** presents **Festival Benefice** in the Cafeteria and Union Ballroom.
- Monday-Friday, 11-2 pm., 99 cents **El Cheapo Healthfood Lunches** at the **Yellow Door**, 3625 Aylmer St.
- Monday Jan. 26 — **Israeli Dancing** at McGill's Union Ballroom, 8:00 PM.
- January 26-29, **Industrial Relations Week** — held in S.B.B., Rm. 301, at 3:30 pm.
- Thursday, Jan 29, 8:00 pm., Union Ballroom — **Livingston Taylor in concert.** Tickets available at the Union Box office.



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THURSDAY (NOON):
University Chapel
FRIDAY:
5:30 pm Newman Chapel
SATURDAY:
5:00 pm Newman Chapel
SUNDAY:
11:00 am and 8:00 pm Newman Chapel

McGill Community Festival presents:

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concert, 8-12 pm. $3.00
dance, 12-3 am.
whole evening $4.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd
Cafeteria and Union Ballroom

Constitution of Students' Society is due for Revision

Applications are hereby called for:

A COMMITTEE TO RESTRUCTURE THE STUDENTS'

consisting of six students, three Faculty members, and two non-Academic staff members to be appointed by the Interim Policy Committee to carry out the following Mandate:
[a] To investigate the fit of the Students' Society as presently constituted to the current needs of the McGill student body,
[b] To encourage and receive briefs on the above from all interested parties.
[c] To hold open meetings and workshops in all parts of the University to obtain student views and constructive suggestions.
[d] To develop a report by February 23, 1976 with proposals for a new Constitution for the Students' Society.
[e] To hold open meetings to discuss the Committee Report.
[f] To hold a referendum on the Committee Report on or before March 1, 1976. (Suspension of the present Constitution eliminates the quorum problem and makes such a referendum possible.)
[g] To submit the final report to Senate for consideration at its meeting of March 10, 1976.

AN INTERIM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

consisting of the following members to be appointed by the Interim Policy Committee:
[a] four student members
[b] one member from within the operating areas of the University
[c] one member from areas which interact with the community
[d] the Dean of Students

with the following mandate:
[a] To be responsible to the student body and to Senate for the administration of the day-to-day functions of the Students' Society until such time as a new Constitution is formalized.
[b] To ensure wide publicity and discussion of the proposals for the new Constitution.
[c] To ensure the presentation of the new Constitution to Senate at its meeting of March 10, 1976.
[d] To be responsible for any enabling assignments by Senate, e.g. the first elections following the approval of the new Constitution.
[e] The Dean of Students shall act as the Chairman of the Interim Management Committee and shall have a vote only in case of a tie.

NOW is the time to GET INVOLVED - APPLY!

DEADLINE: Friday, January 23, 5:00 p.m.

APPLICATION FORM

DATE_____

NAME_____

OCCUPATION_____
[student, staff, or faculty]

ADDRESS_____

TELEPHONE_____

POSITION APPLIED FOR_____

REASONS FOR APPLYING_____

[Describe briefly why it would be beneficial for the Society if you sit on this Committee]

Return completed form to Students' Society office.

[CLIP & APPLY]

letters

No bananas

To the Daily:

Although as an Argentinian citizen I have always been told that the "Islas Malvinas son argentinas", I do not feel very strongly in the matter; but I do think that the **McGill Daily**, if it wants to call itself a responsible newspaper, ought not to publish articles based so little on facts and so much on an author's misconceptions.

I am shocked to see that Mr. Lewis had so poor a secondary education that he did not know that Argentina has a temperate climate, NOT equatorial, and certainly does not grow bananas in "enormous banana plantations". Nor did he research his topic from Argentina's point of view, unless, of course, he knew that his arguments would not be so strong if he did not ridicule Argentina.

Does he, perhaps, know that Argentina has claims on the Malvinas (you will pardon my use of the Spanish name, but it is more natural for me) based on the fact that they are within the limits of Argentina's continental shelf?

If Mr. Lewis had looked into the history of Argentina he may have been surprised to find out that the River Plate provinces were invaded by British forces while they were still Spanish possessions in 1806 and again in 1807. Obviously they were expelled both times.

I would also like to point out that Argentina and Great Britain have always been on very good terms. During both world wars Argentina supported Britain with shipments of cheap grain and meat; and bought back its railroads from the British after the first World War at a handsome profit for Britain.

I hope that articles such as Mr. Lewis' will no longer appear in the **Daily**. And, Mr. Lewis, have you ever thought of brushing up on your history and especially geography?

Diana M. Galer
Biochemistry U3

The author replies: The article was indeed written from the point of view of the Falkland Islands and for that I apologize. I had hoped, however, that its "tongue-in-cheek" tone was apparent. Argentina may not be an "equatorial" country, but neither is Britain a "cold and windy land on the fringes of the Atlantic." The headline was a joke; I for one never meant seriously to portray Britain as upstanding and Argentina as a villain. It was British imperialism which first led to the Islands' occupation. Here in Canada we are especially aware of this as we are a part of it. But the sheepfarms of the Falklands have lived under a real threat from Argentina for a very long time. Nor is it mere coincidence that the British ambassador in Buenos Aires was asked to leave just as Lord Shackleton arrived in Port Stanley. I am sorry, however, if the article was taken as a snub to Argentina which it most definitely was not meant to be.

Saving the Society: it's up to ANEQ and the Daily?

To the Daily:

At its meeting on Dec. 10 the Senate moved to suspend the Students' Society constitution. In so doing, the Students' Council has been disbanded, there will be no Students' Society elections this spring, and the Society has been placed under the effective trusteeship of three appointed committees (with the Dean of Students Mirza chairing the management committee).

This action represents a serious threat to student rights. How, then, should we respond? Hopefully this discussion will be taken up by students in the weeks to come. It is our feeling that the future of the Students' Society is dependent on this. With this letter we would like to help initiate such a discussion. Why should the Senate action be viewed as a threat in the first place? Wasn't the Dean of Students just trying to help the Students' Society out of a tough spot? Wasn't the Senate move merely an unfortunate but necessary action. We think not!

First of all, we should be clear that the **intentions** of Dean Mirza or Principal Bell are irrelevant here. What counts is the reality - the Administration has suspended the Students' Society constitution. Dean Mirza's promises to respect student autonomy are sheer double-talk when viewed against the backdrop of his arbitrary and undemocratic action.

We have lost all control of our union. This is the basic fact involved and we should never lose sight of this amid all the fine-sounding words and intentions - it is wise always to give more weight to deeds rather than to promises. University administrations are quite naturally subject to suspicion by students even at the best of times. But it is now especially that Mirza's promises to respect autonomy should ring hollow.

As well the Senate action should be put in the context of developments in the student movement across the country, and in the rest of Quebec. We might look for instance at the repeated attempts by the administrations at the Universities of Toronto and Alberta to institute draconian discipline codes. The recently-released "Henderson Report" in Ontario, if implemented, would mean tuition fees at the University of Toronto in excess of $1000. The Disciplinary Code which greatly restricts student activity on that campus will be immensely useful to the administration in combatting any student opposition to a proposed fee hike.

In Quebec we have witnessed a dramatic rise in student organization. At UQAM and a number of CEGEPs in Montreal students are attempting to set up unions. A national students' union, ANEQ, was formed last year. Student activity reached a peak last term with the actions against the transit fare increase and the sociology struggle at the Universite de Montreal. The McGill Administration is well aware of these developments and would welcome any way to restrict McGill students organizing freely. This is particularly important in view of imminent struggles among TAs and the support staff— struggles an administration-controlled council would clearly not support or build.

With a worsening economic situation and the possibility of further cutbacks in the quality and accessibility of education we'll need a strong union to defend our interests. It is both logical and necessary that the McGill Students' Society join ANEQ. The Senate action is an effective way of insuring that McGill not join in the provincial student association.

The Senate action, far from helping the Students' Society, endangers its future existence. We have no guarantee that the Administration trusteeship will be a temporary one. Furthermore, a dangerous precedent has been set by the Administration intervention which would make it very difficult to fight should they decide to make the trusteeship permanent.

If we allow the Senate ruling to stand unchallenged it may take years to regain effective independence. We only need point to Concordia where students went without an organization from 1972 until just this last year, or U de M where the campus has still to recover the loss of a centralized union which collapsed in 1968-69.

The big problem with this whole business is that those who stand to lose the most - the student body - have never been consulted. Mirza's claim that this action was necessitated by a lack of student response to the crisis in the Society is a mockery of simple logic. Certainly no one could expect the November 25 "General Meeting" to be any indication of the interest in the future of the Students' Society. Anticipation of another **Daily**-Executive mud-slinging circus was enough to drive anyone away. Referendums and elections to test real student opinion were ruled out. Nothing but the most pathetic attempts have been made to invoke any genuine interest among students.

So what happens now? The first thing is that the Senate must be forced to reverse its decision. Control of the Students' Society must be restored to students and the Administration kept out.

The **Daily** bears the greatest responsibility in all of this. It is in the best position to mount a campaign against the Senate decision. Furthermore, it should become an open forum of discussion for all opinion on the course the Students' Society should take in the future. Finally, the Executive officers of the Society who still have authority should join in leading such a discussion.

It is quite obvious that the Senate action was provoked and actually invited by the **Daily** and the Executive (in fact, the Senate motion bears a striking resemblance to the original **Daily** motion). However, we are not interested in pointing the finger of blame.

Our sole interest is in encouraging all concerned, particularly the **Daily** and the ex-council, to join in a united defence of student independence from the Administration. In our opinion, while the financial and administrative crisis of the Students' Society was indeed serious it is by far the lesser threat to the future of an independent and viable Society when compared to the totally arbitrary and reprehensible action of the university Senate.

Stuart Russell
Carol Cohen
Larry Panych
Cheryl Pruitt
Heather Finkelstein

McGILL DAILY

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hits and guts by giovanni gray





The Guardian

The leaders meet: Agostinho Neto of the MPLA, Holden Roberto, FNLA, and Jonas Savimbi, UNITA.

ANGOLA

The founding of the MPLA, the movement in Portuguese Africa, mea that the internal class struggle in Por over the national liberation of Ang

by Immanuel Wallerstein

Angola has become the focal point of world political conflict in the 1970s in exactly the way Vietnam was in the 1960s and Spain in the 1930s.

Despite all the complexities and confusions, the sides are clear, and those who will not choose have thereby chosen. The outcome of the Angolan war will have a major effect not merely on its immediate neighbors, but on political struggles everywhere in the world.

For these reasons, it is extremely important to get the facts straight, to pull apart the multiple strands which, by now, have a complicated history. It is only in this way that one can appreciate the implications of the present war for southern Africa and the world as a whole.

Two particular sets of circumstances have largely determined the particular evolution of Angola's movement of national liberation: Angola was a colony of Portugal, and Angola is located in southern Africa.

To have been a colony of Portugal in the 20th century rather than a colony of the other European colonial powers, notably Great Britain or France, meant primarily two things. First, the colonial power itself was "underdeveloped," a semi-colony, and the prospective economic losses from decolonization were greater for powerful interests there than they would have been for similar groups in other countries. The resistance in Portugal to "decolonization" as a political strategy was exceptionally strong.

Second, the colonial power was, until 1974, a Fascist state in which all opposition (which included all Portuguese even mildly sympathetic to African aspirations) was underground. The possibility for Portugal's African colonies to follow a policy of parliamentary transition to independence was nonexistent.

Because of these circumstances, the freedom movement in the Portuguese colonies were among the last to be formed in the colonial world. The movements were from the beginning clandestine and oriented to armed struggle. Not only did it require a major institutional upheaval in Portugal for a policy of decolonization to become legitimate there, but it can truly be said that the struggle of the African movements is what made it possible to overthrow the Fascist regime. The government of Portugal today, and especially the now-dissolved Armed Forces Movement, owes a particular debt to the African movements.

Immanuel Wallerstein is a former sociology professor at McGill, and former president of the African Studies Association. He has been a close observer of developments in Angola for 15 years.

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Liberation News Service

But the fact that movements in Portuguese Africa were among the "last" was not entirely negative. It enabled these movements to profit by the experiences of others, a circumstance that has served the Angolans well today.

The Portuguese component of the background is Portugal's historically structured relative poverty. The southern African component is the opposite. Angola lies astride a mineralogical belt which makes it one of the richest areas in natural resources in the world today—to which was added in the 1960s the fortune of the discovery of oil.

Angola is a prize worth seizing, not merely as one more pawn in a world power struggle, but quite literally for itself as an economic entity. And the fate of Angola is intimately tied up with the fates of Zaire and South Africa, two other economic "prizes." So the world is playing for high economic stakes in the narrow sense, in a way that was never true, for example, in Indochina.

After World War II

These two components—Portugal's poverty and southern Africa's wealth—account for much of the history of Angolan nationalism. In the 20th Century, three social changes of some significance occurred in Angola, each of which evolved slowly but at an accelerated pace after World War II.

Portuguese policy led to the creation of a very thin segment of educated Angolans who were given the legal status of **assimilados**, a status which accorded access to white-collar and professional positions and, for a few, a university education in Portugal. Some, but by no means all, of this group were Mulattos.

The push to escape forced labour in Angola (which was not abolished even legally until 1961) and the pull of economic development in Leopoldville (today called Kinshasa), capital of the neighbouring Belgian Congo, led to a steady emigration from northern Angola, especially by the Bakango, since that tribe was also the "host" ethnic group in Leopoldville and its environs. The migrants "assimilated" well, and many came to speak better French than Portuguese.

The push of agricultural poverty in Portugal and the desire of the authorities to encourage small cash-crop plantations in Angola led to a steady migration of Portuguese colonists, who grew in number to a point that Angola could be placed in the category of white settler colony (along with Algeria, Kenya, and what was Southern Rhodesia before 1965. for example).

Three emergent social groups, three political thrusts. The urban-educated African cadres in Luanda (and Lisbon) gave birth in the 1950s to the Movimento Popular para a Libertacao be Angola (MPLA). The migrant Bakongo living in Leopoldville gave birth in the 1950s to the Uniao das Popoulacoes de Angola (UPA). The white settlers in Angola grew restive as settlers tend to do, flirted for a while with Left opposition to the Salazar regime, and finally fell back for the most part into their logical stance as bulwarks of resistance to any form of "decolonization."

Both the MPLA and the UPA followed paths in their early days which resemble those of many other movements. The MPLA was founded by "intellectuals." It had to carve its nationalism out of the larger entity, greater Portugal, and the latter's ideology of **"luso-tropicalism,"** the idea that Portugal's African colonies were actually part of the territory of Portugal itself.

Fascism and Colonialism

In the 1950s the African students in Lisbon (who included Amilcar Cabral later of the PAIGC, Agostinho Neto later of MPLA, Marcellino dos Santos later of FRELIMO, and Mario de Andrade, one of the founders of MPLA) were engaged in a little-known debate with the Portuguese Left, including the underground Communist Party. Both sides were opposed to the regime, but whereas the Portuguese Left defined the evil as "Fascist," the African students insisted that the evil was "fascism **and** colonialism."

The founding of the MPLA, the first truly "nationalist" movement in Portuguese Africa, meant the rejection of a view that the internal class struggle in Portugal should take priority over the national liberation of Angola.



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The UPA was founded by uprooted urban migrants who came together on their ethnic identity. It started life in 1954 as the UPNA, the "N" standing for North. It was at first nothing but an ethnic association, and its leader was a migrant named Holden Roberto with some education and links to a traditional chief. The UPA tried to create its nationalism by attaching other ethnic groups to its Bakongo base. The first step was the initial change of name in 1958 to UPA. The second step was an alliance with some other neighboring ethnic groups in 1962, which produced the Frente Nacional de Libertacao de Angola (FNLA).

MPLA's problem was to enlarge its base vertically in terms of popular support. FNLA's problem was to widen its base horizontally in terms of ethnic support. In the 1960s the MPLA was to show itself far more successful than the UPA-FNLA in resolving its problem. The key point to remember, however, is that the present split in Angola of two competing forces had already crystallized by 1960.

The split might conceivably have been overcome in the common nationalist struggle against Portuguese colonialism, had it not been reinforced and sharpened in the larger southern Africa scene. For not only Portuguese Africa but southern Africa as a whole was "late" in decolonizing.

The overall explanation can be stated in two phrases: white settlers and mineral wealth. Here enters the United States government in the role of long-term protector of the interests of the multinational corporations which controlled this mineral wealth.

In West, Central, and East Africa, the U.S. could afford to be relatively relaxed about the fact of decolonization, even benignly "liberal." Few investments were at stake, and if these states were decolonized "gracefully" one could expect the resulting independent African governments to be "moderate." That, by and large, has turned out to be the case.

But southern Africa was a major resource area and, largely because of the white-settler element, a more politically volatile one.

Congo—The Opening Phase

The so-called Congo crisis of 1960-1964 was the opening phase of what promises to be southern Africa's Thirty Years' War. For the province of Katanga in the Congo (since renamed Shaba in Zaire) was the northern tip of the mineral belt and had a white-settler population.

...the freedom movements in the Portuguese colonies were among the last to be formed in the colonial world.



The Guardian

The sudden decolonization of the Belgian Congo in 1960 was, for the multinationals a risky "gamble," and for the white settlers of southern Africa a disastrous breach in their fortress. When an authentic and irrepressible nationalist like Patrice Lumumba came to power in the Congo, the risk turned sour and the U.S. decided to intervene. (Those who followed the situation closely knew this in 1960, but for the doubters, quite detailed revelations have recently emerged from the U.S. Congress's investigations into the covert operations of the CIA.)

The Congolese divided not into two but into three camps: the Lumumbists, incarnating progressive nationalism; the Katangan secessionists, led by Moise Tshombe; and a politico-military coalition, including Joseph Kasavubu (Bakongo ethnic leader and first president of the Congo), Cyrille Adoula (the United States' favorite son), and General Joseph-Desire Mobutu (the ultimate military victor).

Faced with this triple split, the independent African states also split into the so-called "revolutionary" Casablanca group backing the Lumumbists, and the so-called "moderate" Monrovia group backing the Kasavubu-Adoula-Mobutu coalition. The Congo-Brazzaville (formerly the French Congo) regime of Abbe Youlou was almost alone in supporting Tshombe.



The Guardian

Outside Africa, the USSR backed the Lumumbists (but rather feebly); the U.S., the multinationals, the United Nations Secretariat and Great Britain backed the Kasavubu-Adoula-Mobutu forces (and rather vigorously); South Africa, Portugal, Rhodesian whites, Belgian white settlers and to some extent France backed Tshombe (while Belgian mining interests were ambivalent.)

As the split in the Congo hardened, so did the corresponding split in Angola. Holden Roberto and the UPA-FNLA were linked politically (and personally) to the Kasavubu-Adoula-Mobutu coalition, while the MPLA was linked in spirit to the Lumumbists.

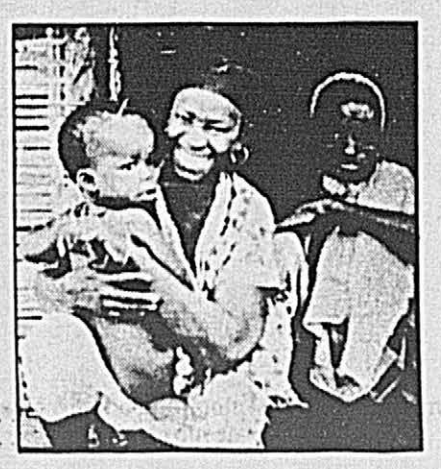
The destruction of the Lumumbist forces in 1964 and the installation of a strong regime by Mobutu in 1965 was a major setback for the MPLA. After 1965 it was clear to Mobutu and to the U.S. that any success for the MPLA would threaten the internal order they had imposed in that part of the Congo now called Zaire.

Military Struggle

The military struggle of Angolan nationalists against the Portuguese divides into two phases: 1961-1965 and 1965-1974.

In 1961, spurred on by the Congo's independence and the confusion of the Congolese "crisis," both the MPLA and the UPA launched open attacks on the Portuguese. That of the MPLA started on February 4, and took the form of an urban uprising in Luanda, the capital. The only "outside" support at that point was the cooperation of a handful of Portuguese left elements. The uprising was a military failure, and was followed by an internal crisis in the MPLA that almost caused it to disintegrate by 1963.

The attack of the UPA started on March 15, and took the form of a peasant revolt of Bakongo in the two northern provinces adjoining the Congo. This outburst was sudden, ferocious and anti-white, a number of small white coffee proprietors and their families being slaughtered.



The UPA received arms from their Congolese friends, as well as from Tunisian forces (who formed part of the United Nations contingent in the Congo). The UPA received some encouragement (via Tunisia, particularly) from certain liberal elements in the Kennedy regime.

Because the uprising was located in deep forest areas, where roads and communications were difficult for the Portuguese, and because the Congo border served as a backstop, the UPA-FNLA forces could survive in what the Portuguese called the "rotten triangle."

In all this period, attempts to bring the UPA and MPLA together foundered on the mutual ideological suspicions of the two groups. The MPLA leadership, university educated and politically immersed in European Left traditions, saw the UPA as tribally based, essentially conservative, manipulated by the United States, racist, and incapable of conducting a long war against the Portuguese.



The UPA leadership saw the MPLA as urban intellectuals, privileged mulatto **assimilados**, pro-Communist (despite the fact that the honorary president of the MPLA was a Catholic priest), and incapable of rallying peasant support.

That such a split was in principle neither inevitable nor irreparable is demonstrated by the ultimately different histories of nationalism in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, where at the moment of independence in each country there was a clearly dominant, united national liberation movement. The difference lay not in the will of the Angolans but in the crucial interest of the governments of Zaire and the United States in preventing such a unification in Angola.

In 1963, the MPLA was beset by internal difficulties while the UPA-FNLA seemed to be leading an effective

continued on page 11

Pinochet's policy in Chile— Don't let anything stand in your way

by Juan Hernandez

Recently, the Latin-American correspondent of the Financial Times of London forecasted changes in the Chilean junta. Due to the chaotic economic situation of the country created by the Pinochet Government and the deteriorated international relations of the junta because of the widespread violations of human rights, the Latin-American correspondent went on, Pinochet is creating conditions that will make possible the formation of a broad Antifascist Front. This will include the Popular Unity parties and the Christian Democrat party, which in the not-so-distant future will destroy the fascist regime in Chile. (Pinochet's inability to understand this fact, he reports, is the reason why a cosmetic solution is now sought so intensively by his imperialist bosses.)

The ever-sharpening contradictions within the Chilean Armed Forces have produced yet another crisis which, this time can be qualified as scandalous. The Sunday Times of London published an article on January 4, 1976, which referred to an ultimatum put to Pinochet by a group of ten high-ranking generals led by the notorious head of the Air Force and member of the governing junta, General Gustavo Leigh.

According to several well-informed sources, the list of ten officers includes the well-known "General of Death", Sergio Arellano Stark who has been forced to resign as General Chief of Staff and to retire from the Army. The same sources point out that the ultimatium called for the replacement of the present administration by a triumvirate comprised of Stark himself, Admiral Horacio Justiniano, the governor of Valparaiso, and Air Force general José Berdichewsky, head of combat forces and commander of the Air Force garrison of Santiago.

The ultimatum also established a three month deadline to solve various problems such as the economic situation, the trampling of human rights and the terrible state of the relations between Chile and the international community. Notable among the measures suggested in the ultimatum was the immediate dissolution of DINA. This is Pinochet's repressive personal secret intelligence service which includes members from all branches of the Armed Forces whose methods were widely condemned by the Thirtieth UN General Assembly, and recently brought into the news by the incident involving the British doctor, Sheila Cassidy.

Naturally, Pinochet (or "The Jackal" as the people in Chile call him) promptly denied the occurrence of these events and a military decree was immediately proclaimed prohibiting publication in Chile of any information concerning the matter. However, no amount of official communiqués can change the general consensus regarding the problems and struggles for power which appear every day within the Armed Forces.

Juan Hernandez is a member of the Asociacion Chileno en Montréal

The military's conflicts and contradictions go back to a short while after September 11, 1973, the day on which the military, lacking any capacity for political leadership, violently usurped power in Chile. The original military junta, composed of the commanders-in-chief of the three branches of the Armed Forces and the chief of police, began to have a purely decorative role when Pinochet, in a surprise coup, proclaimed himself Supreme Head of State. From that time on, it was evident that relations among the members of the junta became more strained.

The head of the Navy, Admiral José Toribio Merino having been put, unwisely, in charge of economic affairs, gradually began to neglect his responsibilities and sought refuge in the port of Valparaiso where he busied himself with the running of his warships. The head of the Air Force, Gustavo Leigh, who is esteemed to be the least obscure of the four men, understood early on the inevitable failure of the dictatorship and was the first to attack and criticise the economic situation. This absolved him of any responsibility in the upcoming events. Leigh is now considered the military man closest to the Pentagon and the State Department, who are not very pleased with Pinochet's habitual obstinacy. It's significant, therefore, that Leigh heads the list of generals who are dissatisfied with the "Supreme Chief."



The fourth member of the junta, the director general of the police (Carabineros), César Mendoza, never had much of a role in the junta's decision making and observers are convinced that he prefers to give himself up to his equestrian obsessions, a passion he retains from his youth when he was a riding champion.

Given this state of affairs, "President" Pinochet has been deciding policy on his own and has been accountable to no one for a long time. This individualisation of policy-making has resulted in blunders such as the refusal of admission into Chile of a commission appointed by the UN to investigate the abuses of human rights, and the continuous about-faces in Chilean voting patterns in the international arena as, for example, on the Zionism question. These events have also produced a reproachful attitude on the part of the U.S. Senate and, in spite of the Pentagon's objections, all military aid to the Chilean regime has been cut off.

But Pinochet's problems stem not only from his relations with the other branches of the Armed Forces but they also increase daily within the Army itself. A little while before and during the coup in 1973, three generals were forced to leave their posts. They included the very Commander-in-Chief himself, Carlos Prats who was murdered a year later while in exile in Argentina. The three positions were immediately filled by other officers who participated in the coup. On September 11, 1973, the 26 generals on active duty in the Army assured the new authorities of their monolithic support.

Only a year later, 19 of these generals retired from their posts "voluntarily" and one of them, Augusto Lutz, who was head of military intelligence until November 1973, died in mysterious circumstances of a "perforated ulcer."

On March 3, 1975, General Oscar Bonilla got out of Pinochet's way in the same accidental way by losing his life when the helicopter taking him to Santiago, Chile, exploded in mid-air.

Bonilla had been the second in command of the Army during the coup. He was considered the man closest to the Christian Democrat Party. Furthermore, he had been Eduardo Frei's military right-hand man during the Christian Democrat administration. At the time of his death he had been planning to seize power in complicity with Frei.

Ten little Indians

After Bonilla's death, as in the famous story of the "Ten Little Indians", only seven of the 26 generals who had participated in the coup were left. And these seven understood perfectly that the only way to survive was to give unconditional allegiance to the "Supreme Chief."

Among the seven veterans is the Minister of Defence, Herman Brady, whose functions are purely decorative. The most dangerous member of the group was General Sergio Arellano Stark until his resignation at the beginning of this year. "Then there were six."

Apart from Brady, those who remain are César Benavides, Minister of the Interior and yes-man to Pinochet, the fascist generals Carlos Forestier, Hernan Bejares and Washington Carrasco, and the new tough man Gustavo Alvarez Aguila who is a fellow to watch.

General Alvarez is commander of the Sixth Division, posted at the border with Peru. He is also the man who represented Chile in Montevideo at the brutish meeting of Army chiefs of the Inter-American Defence League.

American support

Considering this state of affairs, it is understandable that some officers in the three branches of the Armed Forces are dissatisfied and uneasy when they contemplate their precarious future. However, the forthcoming elections in the United States turn the Chilean problem into a red-hot potato that no-one wants to handle. President Ford, who always looks out for "the best interests of the Chilean and American peoples" (and certainly for his re-election) has not hidden his desire to find a solution in the form of a change in the facade of the Chilean Government.

American support leans particularly toward a faction of the military who would be very eager to work in a civil-military alternative administrative with Eduardo Frei at the helm. In the final analysis, this will be no more than a new, more sophisticated form of fascism wherein some populist measures will be carried out but, basically, the anguished situation of the Chilean people will not change.

It is absolutely clear that there would be no place for the popular and revolutionary organizations to participate in these reforms. Whether the faces change or not the whole crisis shows the complete decay of the Chilean military regime, its incapacity to lead the country, and the urgent need for a truly revolutionary change which would satisfy the democratic aspirations of the Chilean people.

It is with this perspective that the Resistance will try to take advantage of the present conflicts within the military.

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"New" sociobiology maintains status quo

Sociobiology: The New Synthesis
by E.O. Wilson
Harvard University Press

Beginning with Darwin's theories of natural selection 125 years ago, new biological and genetic information has played a significant role in the development of social policy. Learned scientists such as Herbert Spencer, who coined the phrase "survival of the fittest", and Konrad Lorenz, as well as popular paperbook authors such as Robert Ardrey (e.g. The Territorial Imperative) proclaim the primacy of natural selection in determining most important characteristics of human behavior.

Such theories of "Biological determinism" claim that genetic data can explain the origin of certain social problems.

Each time these ideas have resurfaced they have been said to be based on new scientific information. The reason for the survival of these ideas purport to provide a scientific justification for the status quo and of existing privileges for certain groups according to class, race or sex. Historically, powerful countries or ruling groups within them have drawn support for the maintenance or extension of their power from these products of the scientific community. These theories played a strong part in the enactment of sterilization laws and restrictive immigration laws in the United States between 1910 and 1930 and also in the eugenics policies which led to the establishment of gas chambers of Nazi Germany.

The latest attempt to reinvigorate these tired theories comes with the creation of an apparently new discipline, sociobiology. This past summer, a front page story in the **New York Times** heralded the new field:

"Sociobiology carries with it the revolutionary implication that much of man's behavior toward his fellows...may be as much a product of evolution as is the structure of the hand or the size of the brain."

Such publicity lends credence to the belief that "we are on the verge of breakthroughs in the efforts to understand our place in the scheme of things." (**New York Times Book Review**, June 27.)

Riding high on the crest of this publicity wave is E.O. Wilson, with his recently published book, **Sociobiology: The New Synthesis**, Wilson, a professor of biology at Harvard, has spent a good deal of his career working on social behaviour in insects. Like Spencer, Lorenz, Ardrey and a number of others in the field of animal behaviour, Wilson has decided with this book to push for an extension of his conclusions to a view of human nature.

However, Wilson dissociates himself from earlier biological determinists by accusing them of employing a method of generating unfalsifiable hypotheses. He purports to take a more solidly scientific approach using a wealth of new information. But on closer examination this information is seen to have little relevance to human behaviour, and the supposedly objective, scientific approach in reality conceals political assumptions.

In his attempt to graft speculation about human behavior onto a biological core, Wilson uses a number of strategies and sleights of hand which dispel any claim for logical or factual continuity. The first 25 chapters of Sociology deal largely with animals, especially insects, while only the last chapter focuses on humans. Thus Wilson places 500 pages of double column biology between his chapters on "The Morality of the Gene" and "From Sociobiology to Sociology."

But Wilson's claim for objectivity rests entirely upon the extent to which his last chapter follows logically from the fact and theory that comes before. Most readers of Sociobiology, we suspect, will be persuaded that the final chapter on human society flows naturally from what comes before. However Wilson's claim to continuity falls for the following reasons:
1) When Wilson is forced to deal with phenomena such as social unrest we find that his explanatory framework is amazingly elastic. Such behavior is capriciously dismissed with the explanation that it is maladaptive, and therefore has simply failed to evolve.

Hence, social unrest may be due to the obsolescence of our moral codes, for as Wilson sees it we still operate with a "formalized code" as simple as that of "members of hunter-gatherer societies." Xenophobia represents a corresponding failure to keep pace with social evolution, our "intergroup responses...still crude and primitive."

This approach allows Wilson to selectively confirm certain contemporary behavior as adaptive, and "natural" and thereby affirm the present social order. The only basis for Wilson's definition of adaptive and maladaptive is his own preferences.

While he claims scientific objectivity, Wilson reinforces his own speculations about a "human nature", i.e. that a great variety of human behavior is genetically determined, a position which does not follow from his evidence.
2) Another of Wilson's strategies involves a leap of faith from what might be to what is.

As Wilson attempts to shift his arguments smoothly from the nonhuman to human behavior, he encounters a factor which differentiates the two: cultural transmission. Of course, Wilson is not unaware of the problem. He presents (p. 550) Dobzhansky's "extreme orthodox view of environmentalism": "Culture is not inherited through genes; it is acquired by learning from other human beings... In a sense human genes have surrendered their primacy in human evolution to an entirely new superorganic agent, culture." But he ends the paragraph saying "the very opposite could be true." And suddenly in the next sentence, the opposite does come true: Wilson calls for "the necessity of anthropological genetics", that is the study of the process by which culture is inherited through genes. Thus, Wilson's preference for genetic explanations persuades the reader to make this jump.
3) Does Wilson's analysis of studies in non-human behavior provide him with a basis for understanding human behavior? Wilson anticipated difficulties in making the jump from nonhuman to human societies, and attempts to deal with them by **ad hoc** arguments.

For example, a major problem exists in Wilson's emphasis on innate biology: how can genetic factors control behavior if social structure within a group can change rapidly over the course of just a few generations? Wilson, of course, does not deny the enormous flexibility and rapid change in human action.

But Wilson admits that according to standard population genetics, this period is far too short for changes observed. He turns instead to the "multiplier effect," which is a concept borrowed from economics. He uses this "effect" in an attempt to show how small genetic changes can be amplified enormously in a limited time span. But nowhere does Wilson present any basis for introducing the multiplier. Further, he relies on the unproven assumption that genes for behavior exist. A crucial point in Wilson's explanation remains purely speculative.
4) Many of Wilson's claims about human nature do not arise from objective observation (either of universals in human behavior or of generalities throughout animal societies), but from a speculative reconstruction of human prehistory.

This reconstruction includes



the themes of territoriality, big-game hunting with females at home minding the kids and gathering vegetables ("many of the peculiar details of human sexual behavior and domestic life flow easily from this basic division of labor" p. 568), and a particular emphasis on warfare between bands and the salutary advantages of genocide. But these arguments have arisen before and have been strongly rebutted both on the basis of historical and anthropological studies. (See, for instance, A. Alland, **The Human Imperative** or M.F.A. Montagu, **Man and aggression.**)

What Wilson's book illustrates to us is the enormous difficulty in separating out not only the effects of environment (eg. cultural transmission) but also the personal and social class prejudices of the researcher. Wilson joins the long parade of biological determinists who have served to buttress the institutions of their society by exonerating them from responsibility.

In a class society, the dominant class maintains power politically by means of a system of police and also by the development of ideological weaponry, accomplished largely through the work of intellectuals.

Wilson, with his new book, has added firepower to the potent ideological weapon, "biological determinism", by treating human problems as simply outgrowths of "scientific" fact, while ignoring environmental (social) causes. From this theory, the low performance of many blacks on I.Q. tests is explained through the biological laws of genetics, that poor people starve is an outgrowth of the biological "law" of exponential population growth, women are accorded lesser social roles by the hormonal reality, and so forth.

This book and the theory it pushes are used to oppress working people and minority groups and to spread an ideology which blames the victim of social and economic inequities for capitalist society's problems. In a similar fashion, the theories put forward by Wilson and other sociobiologists and their predecessors help to support maintenance of the status quo and to convince people that revolutionary changes in social relationships (eg. class structure and sex roles) are impossible.

But the fact that the conclusions in Wilson's book are based on pseudo-scientific speculations has not prevented professors at McGill from using the book, and has not prevented the rapid incorporation of biological determinist views into many school curricula. Whereas, in fact, the only place that books such as Wilson's belong, is in a shredding machine.

Adapted from Science for the People magazine

Angola...

continued from page 7



struggle. The latter formed the Governo Revolucionario da Angola em Exil (GRAE) and was able to convince the newly formed African Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to recognize it as both a government and the sole legitimate representative of Angolan nationalism. With only a few exceptions, the GRAE was formally recognized by most African states and admitted to meetings of the OAU.

So in 1963 the GRAE was not in the least interested in the united action for which the MPLA was crying. It proclaimed itself **the united movement** recognized by all Africa.

The then Adoula regime in the Congo even expelled MPLA from its territory, thus denying it a base for action in Angola. Yet within one year GRAE was to tumble from this height, showing thus that the base of its strength was in fact very fragile.

This article continues in next week's **Daily**.

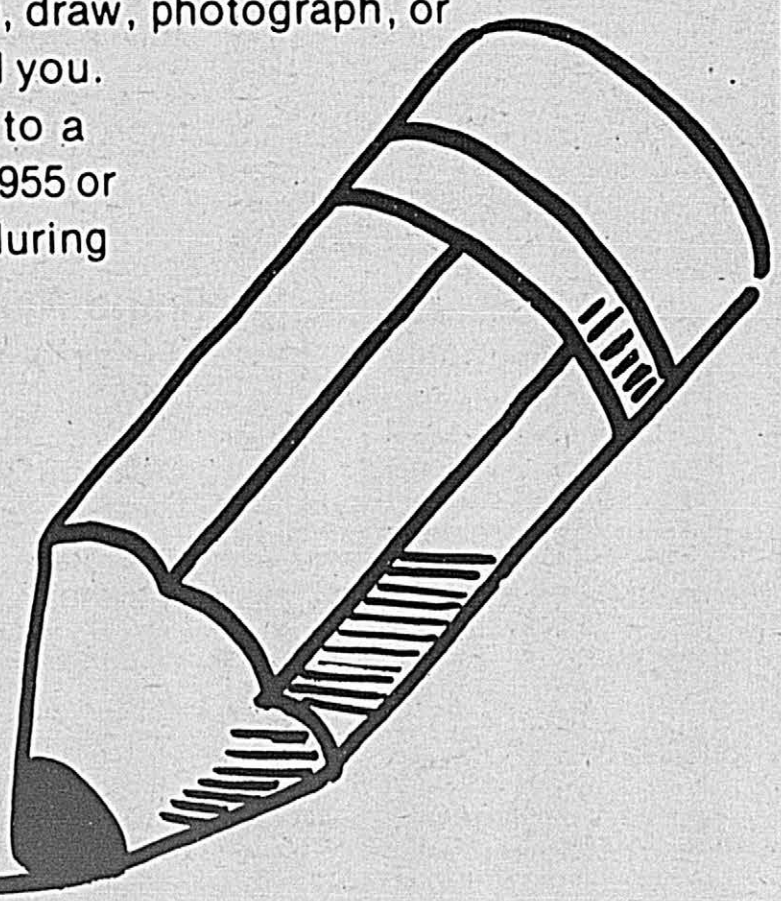
Due to the complexity and constant change of the Angola situation we are starting a series of differing opinions on the civil war in Angola.

The following activities are still open for limited registration until Monday January 26 at 5:00 pm. If you are interested, please register at the Currie Gym, office 7. For information call 392-4730.

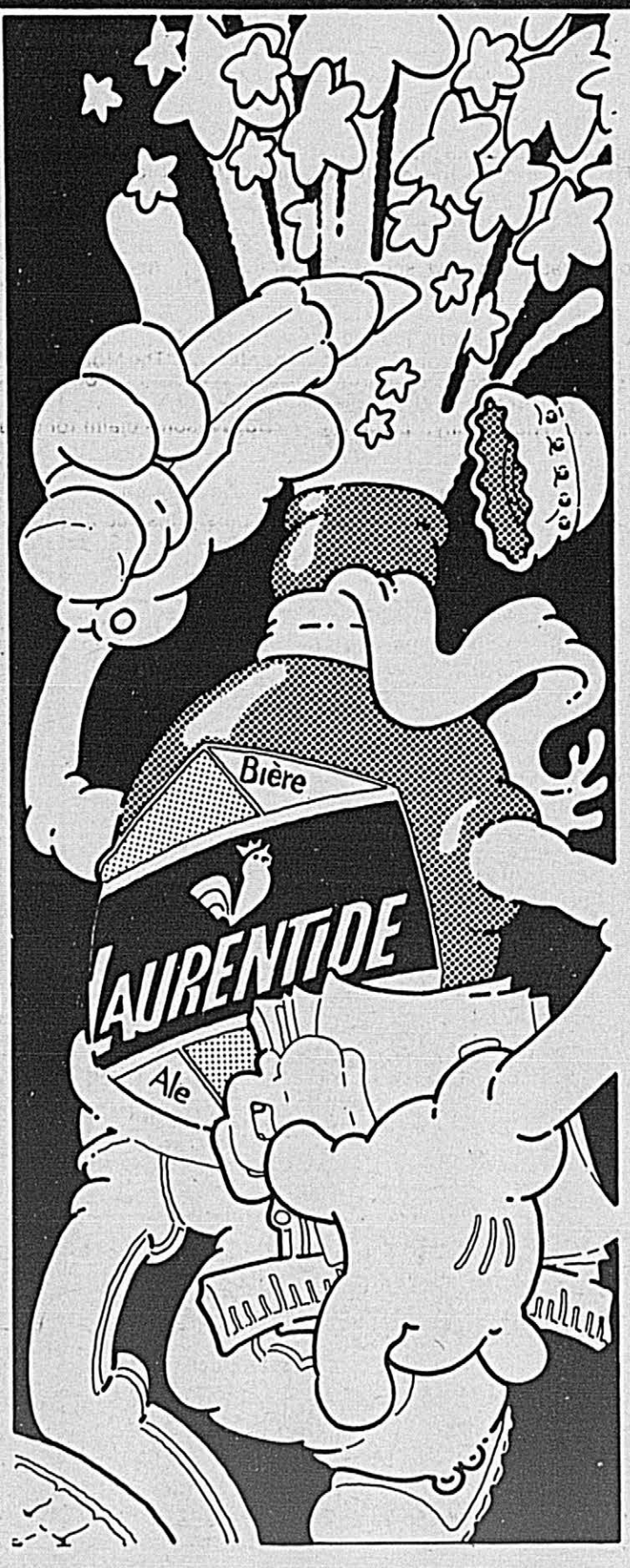
Aikido (Novice)	Mon., 7:30 & Thurs. 6:00
(Experienced)	Mon., 8:30 & Thurs. 7:30
Archery	Wed., 12:15
	Fri., 12:15
Boxing	Tue., 7:00
Golf	Thur. 12:00
	Thur. 1:00
Karate (White Belts)	Mon. & Wed., 1:00
(Colored Belts)	Mon. & Wed., 2:30
Weight Training	Tue., 5:30
Yoga (Intermediate)	Thur. 6:00
(Advanced)	Fri. 5:00
Red Cross Instructors	Tue. & Thur., 6:15
National Lifeguard	Thurs., 6:15
S.C.U.B.A.	Fri., 6:30 & Sat. 1:30

The Daily is not flown in from Peking

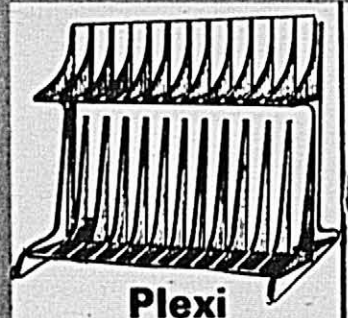
It requires the sweat and tears of many persons to produce a newspaper every morning of the week.
If you want to write, draw, photograph, or just kibitz, we need you.
If you can't make it to a meeting, call 392-8955 or drop by the office during the day.
Find out where the Daily comes from.



McGill Daily



LIQUIDATION LIQUIDATION LIQUIDATION



Plexi Cassette Carrier
Sugg. List $9.95
~~$4.98~~
LAST DAYS $3.88
2 for $7 3 for $10



8 Ohm impedance.
8' coil cord.
Sugg. List 24.95
~~$11.99~~
NOW $8.88



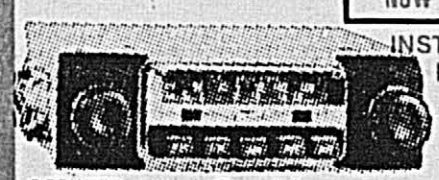
KIT
Solid state AM/FM Stereo Receiver
Sugg. List $349.95
LAST DAYS $210

STEREOPHONES
0.5 music power, vinyl cover cushions, 15' cord, freq. response 25 Hz to 17500 Hz
Sugg. List 34.95
LAST DAYS $14.88

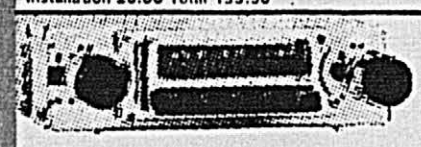




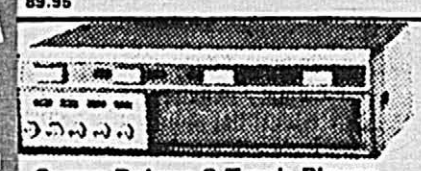
Portable Radio AM/FM AC/DC
Sugg. List 29.95
NOW 14.88



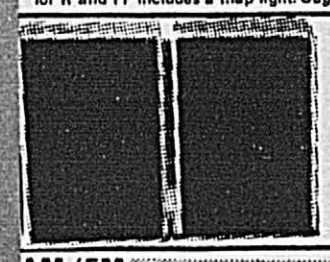
INSTALLATION INCLUDED
Red. $95.
AM/FM stereo Special
Includes AM/FM Stereo Push Button radio 159.95 Antenna 7.95 5" x 7" Speakers th 3 oz. Magnet (two) 9.90 Wiring 2.00 Installation 20.00 Total 199.50
LAST DAYS $83



~~$45.~~
INSTALLATION INCLUDED
AM Special
Includes: Deluxe AM Push Button Radio 59.95 Antenna 7.95 5" x 7" speaker (one) 4.95 Wiring 2.00 installation 15.00 Total 89.95
LAST DAYS $40



~~$48.88~~
LAST DAYS $39.88
Super Deluxe 8 Track Player
Built-in matrix, controls for volume, balance tone, push button for R and FF includes a map light. *Sugg. List 89.95.*



BOOKSHELF TYPE SPEAKERS
each
LAST DAYS $9.99

AM/FM STEREO SPECIAL



Includes: AM/FM Stereo	159.95
Push Button radio	7.95
Antenna	
5" x 7" speakers with	9.90
3 oz. Magnet (two)	2.00
Wiring	2.00
Installation	199.90

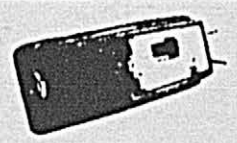
INSTALLATION INCLUDED
~~$95.~~
NOW $83



TAPE HEAD DEMAGNETIZER
~~$4.49~~
NOW $3.00



CASSETTE TAPE SPLICER
~~$5.89~~
LAST DAYS $2.95



STEREO HEADPHONE CONTROL BOX
~~$7.95~~
LAST DAYS $3.00

LIQUIDATION

Here are just a few of the many specials



A.
AM/FM Receiver
Built-in 8 track, jack panel and 2 speakers.
Sugg. List 254.95
Red. ~~$125~~
LAST DAYS $99

Please note: Our location at 580 St. Catherine St. E. is now closed for good.
Our other two stores will close Jan. 31st.
We are currently trying to negotiate the extension of this sale for a limited time.

LAST 7 DAYS!

Terms
Cash, Chargex, Master Charge.
No delivery, no refunds, no cheques.



B.
AM/FM Stereo Receiver
with 8 track Playback Deck 14 watts RMS
Unit Sugg. List 269.95
Red. ~~$144~~
LAST DAYS $129



C.
AM/FM Receiver
Built-in changer, jack panel, 2 speakers.
Sugg. List 269.95
Red. ~~$125~~
LAST DAYS $109



D.
AM/FM Receiver
With 8 track play and record, Includes 2 speakers and 2 mikes
Sugg. List 349.95
Red. ~~$165~~
LAST DAYS $139



E.
Brand Name AM/FM Receiver
Unit alone
Sugg. List 479.95
LAST DAYS $240
With 2 (2 way) Brand Name Speakers
$330.

2 locations
1420 St. Catherine St. West
Corner Bishop
3610 St. John's Road
exit 33 Trans Canada Hwy.

N.B.: We have been able to secure a factory warranty on all items.

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